WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of measuring an absorbed dose of ionizing radiation using a measuring device that bears an integral identification mark, comprising the steps of:

providing a support;

disposing on said support a first region capable of measuring an absorbed dose of ionizing radiation;

disposing on said support a second region that bears an integral identification mark;

exposing at least the first region to a dose of ionizing radiation; and reading the signal from the first region.

- 2. The method of claim 1 further comprising a step of revealing the identification mark in the second region.
- 3. The method of claim 1 or 2 further comprising a step of deciphering the identification mark in the second region.
- 4. The method of claim 1 wherein the identification mark is a bar code, a series of alpha-numeric characters or a combination thereof.
- 5. The method of claim 1 wherein the identification mark is on a substrate.
- 6. The method of claim 5 wherein the substrate for the identification mark is a label.
- 7. The method of claim 5 wherein the substrate for the identification mark is an intermediate layer and a dark-colored layer coated directly onto the support.

- 8. The method of claim 1 wherein the substrate for the identification mark extends partially over the alanine-containing layer.
- 5 9. The method of claim 1 wherein the identification mark is uncovered/revealed through the use of a laser.
 - 10. The method of claim 1 wherein the identification mark is printed onto a strip.

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- 11. The method of claim 1 wherein the first region is coated on the support.
- 12. The method of claim 1 wherein the first region comprises a
 15 binder and alanine; wherein the alanine, upon exposure to ionizing radiation,
 produces radicals that remain stable for long periods of time.
 - 13. The method of claim 1 wherein the support is flexible.
- 20 14. The method of claim12 wherein the alanine is in crystalline form.
 - 15. The method of claim 14 wherein the crystalline alanine comprises particles less than 100 microns in size.

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16. The method of claim 11 wherein the coated first region is between 100 and 200 microns thick.